reduction to a 1 Hazardous Fragment in 600 Square Feet MSD is an increase risk to the public that must be assumed by those officials approving the adoption of this reduced MSD".

Response: Determining, quantitatively, the risk from unintentional and intentional detonations is a major challenge to the Department of Defense including the Department of Army. Reaching consensus on the methods, procedures and fundamental assumptions of a quantitative risk assessment is an on-going National effort and major focus of the Department of Defense, regulatory agencies and stakeholders. While much progress has been made in this area, a quantitative answer cannot be provided at this time.

Qualitatively, the risk at maximum fragment distance is minimal (less than 1 percent probability), whereas at the 1/600 distance there's a 1 percent probability of a person in the open being struck by a hazardous fragment (see Reference (a) for additional detail).

12. Page 2: <u>Conclusions and Recommendations:</u> Item number 2. Additional information which will be required to understand the increased risk to the public include:
    1. What is the underlying assumption for choosing the 1 hazardous fragment in 600 square feet as an acceptable risk?

Response: As discussed earlier, the use of professional judgment lead to the underlying assumption that the items are unfired and therefore un-armed.

Reference (a) further discusses the development of, and criteria for, a 'Range to No More than 1 Hazardous Fragment per 600 Square Feet (1/600 Distance)'.

    2. Has the Army used this calculation as the basis for an MSD in other cleanup sites near civilian residential areas?

Response: See attachment (C) for projects that have been successfully completed using a reduced 'Range to no more than one hazardous fragment per 600 square feet' MSD.

    3. Please be sure to include a table to illustrate how the risk will vary with change in distance from the detonation point. For example if the MSD is 234' what